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VOL. V.

HONOLULU, H. I., SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1898.

No. 1968

SECOND EDITION, 3 P. M.

HILO MEETS AND GREETES THE COMMISSION

Members Elaborately Entertained While On the Big Island.

Public Meetings Held at Which Addresses Are Made On Behalf of the Citizens.

Wednesday, August 24 was a memorable day for the residents of Hilo, on Hawaii. This day was made eventful by four important incidents. The first took place in the early morning, when the Claudine, carrying the Congressional commission, arrived from Maui. The second event was the appearance of the U. S. S. Philadelphia in the harbor of Hilo for the first time. The big cruiser arrived about noon with Admiral Miller and United States Minister Sewall on board. The third incident was the arrival of the Kinau, late in the afternoon with ex-Queen Liliuokalani and party. A large and enthusiastic mass meeting, which was addressed by members of the commission, closed a day which will be long remembered in the town of Hilo.

The Claudine left Kahului about dusk on the 23rd. A quick trip to Kona was made, where a portion of the party went on shore. The vessel soon resumed her journey and at daylight the next morning the steamer was skirting the green and fertile coast of Hamakua. Hilo was reached about 8 o'clock and after breakfast the members of the commission were transferred to shore and taken to the Hilo hotel under escort of a special committee of leading citizens. In a short time an excursion to the neighboring plantations was arranged for and at the same time the commissioners were invited to address the people in public meetings.

The arrangement of the program offered a breathing spell and in the meantime the cruiser Philadelphia was rapidly nearing port. She dropped her anchors about noon and was soon visited by Senator Cullom, Congressman Hitt, Judge Frear, Attorney General Smith and Major Iaukea, who paid their respects to Admiral Miller and Minister Sewall. Later in the day, Mr. Sewall came on shore and called on Senator Morgan. Admiral Miller remained on board, kept there by an injured foot.

Later in the day the smart little Kinau came bowling along and came to anchor on the Waialeale side of the harbor. The neighborhood along the shore and at the landing, was crowded with spectators of all nationalities. Newspaper correspondents were as thick as bees and kodaks were as plentiful. A desire to see the former ruler of the Hawaiian Islands was the cause of the gathering. Her arrival on shore was a picturesque one. Some Hawaiians built a platform and fastened it on two native canoes. This platform was decorated with leis and festoons. Four men manned each canoe. This improvised affair was paddled to the side of the steamer and the ex-Queen and her party were soon seated on the platform. The voyage to the landing was made without any signs of enthusiasm on part of the Hawaiians. When Liliuokalani stepped on shore, she was greeted by a young Hawaiian woman, who placed a royal lei around the neck of her former queen. As the party drove off an Hawaiian proposed three cheers, which were given in a hearty manner.

THE MASS MEETING.

When the commissioners arrived at the hotel they were met by numerous citizens and greetings exchanged. Rev. S. L. Desha was introduced to Senator Morgan and in an interview the latter stated that it was the wish of the commissioners to meet the Hawaiians. John Richardson joined in the conversation and it was arranged to hold a meeting of Hawaiians at Hilo church at 3 p. m.

This meeting was confined exclusively to natives and addresses were made by S. L. Desha, John Richardson and others. The speakers spoke well of the United States commissioners and impressed those present with the importance of pressing their claims to a territorial form of government and full franchise for Hawaiians. The meeting was harmonious, and the audience listened with the greatest interest to the remarks delivered. They were asked to be present at the Hawaiian meeting to be held at the court house on Friday evening, where they would have an opportunity to hear the commissioners.

The meeting at Spreckels hall in the evening was largely attended. Colonel Little acted as chairman and introduced the speakers. Senator Cullom first addressed the meeting.

He said:

"An impression seems to exist in some localities where we have been on the islands that possibly this annexation was but a temporary measure, brought about as a result of the war. That is a great mistake, annexation is for all time. That man

or woman does not live on the earth that will ever see the time when the Hawaiian Islands and the balance of the United States will not be one.

"We are now all on the same level, and it is a good thing to be a citizen of the United States, for to the furthest corners of the earth you will be protected by the American flag which floats over you.

"We have not come here to be cross examined nor to tell you what we want you to say. We came to say in a plain, blunt, sincere manner just what we are called upon to do.

"Our duty under the statutes is to make such inquiries as we may be able, and report to Congress; and to be sure to make no mistakes we deemed it proper not only to visit Honolulu, where the records and officials are, but the other islands as well, especially the city of Hilo, where you have commerce and the most magnificent stretch of country I ever laid my eyes on in my life, for eighty miles by the shore here. And the government has also sent along the superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, to find out what is necessary to be done to give you better facilities for shipping."

Congressman Hitt said:

"I had great curiosity to see a gathering of people of our own race in this land, chiefly to see what they were when exported, and I think the American does not suffer by the exportation. I want to say to these people, a people whom I have long foreseen would be a part of us, we are glad to have your good will, and I consider it a fortunate thing the United States wished to annex these islands, but whether you wanted it or not it was as inevitable as a decree of fate. Our present war showed us the necessity of possessing them.

"I do not wonder that some men and women when they saw the symbol of their nationality changed, even for that of the Great Republic, saw it with moistened eyes.

"Annexation will be for the benefit of our people in a certain degree. With you it will make property more secure, for the prosperity of everything in these islands for twenty years has hung upon a vote that might be brought about by repealing the reciprocity treaty. The sap of life runs strong in the young American Republic; a little more than a hundred years old, and it stands among the loftiest on the face of the earth."

Additional speeches were made by Justice Frear, Attorney General Smith and S. L. Desha.

Then C. A. Galbraith, a prominent citizen of Hawaii, made an address advocating local self government.

Friday morning the commission and a party numbering fifty people in all, left for the Volcano. The ex-Queen and her party went along, but in a separate conveyance. The journey up the Volcano road was a hard one, on account of a severe rainstorm.

A stop was made at Mountain View, where the commission was entertained by the planters of Olua. After lunch the planters presented a petition praying that their lands be exempted from taxation until they commenced to bear. They also want a subsidized steamer line between Hilo and San Francisco, and ask that they be allowed to import Japanese laborers until coffee is placed on a paying basis.

When the Volcano house was reached it was raining hard and but few members of the party ventured into the crater.

Just why the ex-Queen journeyed to the Volcano is not known. It was surmised that she wanted to see the members of the commission, and picked out the Volcano house as the best meeting place. Her plans did not carry. It is true that she met members of the party while having lunch at Mountain View. She was introduced, but during the conversation which followed no political talk was indulged in. She again met members of the commission at the Volcano House, with the same result. The ex-Queen was more than gracious. After the party arrived she sent a note to Colonel Hayes, the executive officer of the commission, offering the services of Dr. English in case any member of the party was indisposed.

The Queen and her party will leave for Honolulu on the Kinau, the same boat which carries the commissioners. Hilo will entertain the commission tonight. Elaborate preparations have been made and the function will take place Saturday, at the Hilo hotel. Previous to the reception, a mass meeting will be held for the Hawaiians, commencing at 6:30 o'clock.

The Kinau leaves Hilo tonight at 10 o'clock, and will sail around Hawaii. A stop will be made at Kailua, where the commission will address a meeting.

FRANK L. HOOBS.

THE ALLIANCE ARRIVES

ARIZONA AND SCANDIA ARE NOW ON THE WAY.

Three Companies of the First New York on the Alliance—Brings Mail and Five Days Later News.

The steamship Alliance of the John-son-Locke line arrived at 11:30 this morning and is docked at the Oceanic wharf. She left San Francisco at 4:30 p. m. on the 18th, bringing a mail and five days later papers. The Arizona was to have left early on the 20th and the Scandia on the 23rd or 24th. These two vessels will bring the Third battalion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third infantry, and recruits for the Oregon, Pennsylvania, Colorado and Nebraska regiments, in all 2,000 men. The Scandia will also bring the rest of the New York regiment comprising 300 men, under Lieutenant Colonel Stackpole.

On the Alliance are Companies F, G and H of the First New York, under command of Captain U. A. Ferguson. Chaplain Karl Swartz is on the Alliance, also Chief Surgeon Major Davis, who has order to establish a forty bed hospital in Honolulu for which there is a complete outfit on board.

Brigadier General Charles King, the detached officers and recruits of the regiments now in the field at Manila, and a large detachment of the hospital corps under Major W. H. Corbuser and Major E. R. Morris, surgeons, U. S. army, are on board the Arizona.

Everybody on the Alliance from the captain down is overjoyed to reach Honolulu ahead of the fast Arizona.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the charter members of the Honolulu Stock Exchange was held last night to elect officers. Colonel J. H. Fisher was chosen president, George A. Carter secretary and the Bank of Hawaii treasurer. Meetings of the exchange will be held Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, beginning September 1st. The limit of membership was made twelve. Five seats are unfilled. There were nine applicants for them. It was decided to give these seats to the highest bidders. Sealed bids will be received and opened Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

THEY BOTH QUIT.

MADRID, August 15.—The government has received from Captain General Blanco a dispatch tendering his resignation. The reason given by General Blanco for resigning is that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba.

HONGKONG, August 17.—During the capture of Manila, some Spaniards hoisted a white flag. General Augusti immediately jumped into a German launch, which was in waiting, and went to the Kaiserin Augusta, which sailed before the bombardment was concluded.

GIANTS OF PATAGONIA.

The tribes to the east of the Cordilleras, in Southern Patagonia, belong to Aracuanian stock and are a superior race. The Tehuelches—as they call themselves—of southern and eastern Patagonia are the people whose unusual stature give rise to the fables of the early days to the effect that the natives of this region were giants, averaging nine or ten feet in height. It is a fact, says the Boston Transcript, that they are the tallest human beings in the world, the men averaging but slightly less than six feet, while individuals of four to six inches above that mark are not uncommon. They are in reality by no means savages, but somewhat civilized barbarians. They are almost unacquainted with the use of fire arms notwithstanding some contact with the whites, but they have plenty of horses and dogs.

Unsurpassed hunters, they capture the guanaco and the rheu, or South American ostrich, and from the skins of these and other animals they make cloths and coverings for their tents. They make beautiful "ponpes" or "mantels" of furs and feathers, which are highly prized by Europeans and find a ready market, most of the proceeds being spent for bad whiskey, which is brought into the country in quantities.

LOSS TO THE ARMY.

The great disadvantage in going to war consists in the fact that the men who know just how a battle should be fought are unable to get away from home.—Boston Transcript.

If you have a house for rent tell it in The Star.

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FRANK L. HOOBS.

ASSAULTED BY SEA AND LAND MANILA FALLS

Navy Under Dewey and Army Under Merritt Share the Glory.

Americans Lose Nine Killed and Forty Wounded and the Spaniards Six Hundred.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Before the news that peace negotiations were on foot could reach Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, Manila had capitulated to the Americans. The officers of the army and navy held a conference on board the Olympia on Friday, August 12th, and arranged to demand on the morrow that the city should capitulate, and if the demand was refused that a joint land and sea attack should be made at noon on Saturday.

Early Saturday morning under flag of truce Admiral Dewey sent the dispatch boat McCulloch with a formal demand to Captain General Augusti that the city should capitulate. The captain general peremptorily refused to listen to the demand. Signals were made to General Merritt that an attack would be begun at noon, as previously arranged, and promptly on the hour appointed the Olympia, Boston, Monterey and Charleston began to bombard the fortifications of the city and to drop shells into the city itself.

The eight inch shells of the Olympia did great damage to the fortifications. Instantaneously with the arrival of the shells the Spaniards began to bombard the city. This battle lasted for two hours, when a white flag was hoisted over the forts, which had been nearly destroyed. No serious damage was done to the city proper, although a number of buildings were blown up or burned. The fortifications however were almost demolished.

The Spanish commander, convinced that further resistance was hopeless, hoisted a white flag at 1:30, and orders to cease firing were immediately issued in the center of the town, but in the outskirts street fighting continued for some time afterward between rebels and Spaniards.

The Spanish intrenchments varied in point of distance from two to four miles from the center of old Manila. Defending this long line of at least ten miles were not over and probably under 5,000 Spanish regular troops, volunteers and natives.

The attacking force numbered from 10,000 to 20,000 natives and 10,000 Americans on shore and aboard the fleet. The American field guns threw heavier metal and had a longer range than the Spanish.

The attacking squadron formed in line between Malate and old Manila, with the Concord watching the fort

at the mouth of the Pasig. The American fleet lay outside the breakwater. The Olympia fired the first shot at 9:40 and a fairly continuous, but by no means furious, cannonade was kept up until 11:20. By that time the Malate fort was silenced, and the American troops then stormed the entrenchments. The Spaniards who were in the earthworks say that the quick firing guns of the little gunboat Rapido which lay close to the shore, were far more terrible in their effect than the raking fire of the ships. Resistance to the American attack was impossible.

The American casualties were nine killed and fourteen wounded. The Spanish loss is estimated at from 120 to 600 killed and wounded. The Americans captured 11,000 prisoners, 7,000 being Spanish regulars; 20,000 Mauser rifles, 3,000 Remingtons, 18 modern cannon and many other canon of obsolete pattern.

The terms of the surrender of Manila may be briefly outlined as follows:

An agreement for the capitulation of the Philippines and a provision for disarming the men who remain organized under the command of their officers, no parole being exacted.

Necessary supplies to be furnished from the captured treasury funds, any possible deficiency being made good by the Americans.

Safety of the lives and property of the Spanish soldiers and citizens to be guaranteed as far as possible.

The question of the transportation of troops to Spain to be referred to a decision of the Washington government, and of returning their arms to soldiers to be left to the discretion of General Merritt.

Banks and similar institutions to continue operations under existing regulations unless these are changed by the United States authorities.

Foreign firms in Manila have also agreed to urge the following considerations:

First—The expulsion of Franciscans, Dominicans and Augustines, who are the real cause of the rebellion.

Second—No independent republic.

Third—Spaniards, if they retain dominion, must pledge themselves not to hamper trade.

Fourth—That applications for concessions shall be quickly considered and not shelved for years.

Fifth—That freedom of religion be stipulated for.

MRS. HATCH'S LUNCHEON.

A very pleasant luncheon was given yesterday by Mrs. F. M. Hatch to the ladies of the Congressional commission. There were present at the luncheon, Mrs. S. M. Cullom, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Ridgeley, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Sewall, Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. W. O. Smith, Mrs. Renjes, Mrs. James B. Castle and Mrs. Ballou. The decorations were golden shower, and were most artistically arranged. During the entire luncheon an orchestra of Hawaiians played native airs on the veranda. The music was especially admired by the visitors, who spoke of it most enthusiastically, both during the lunch and afterwards, at Mrs. Dole's reception.

LIZARDS FOR GERMANY.

By the next steamer to the coast a number of specimens of the little lizard which is seen about houses at night in these islands, will be sent to Germany. The request that they be sent came to Rev. Hans Isenberg from a distinguished scientist in Germany, who thinks that the definite determination of the species of these lizards may throw some light on the geological age of the Hawaiian group.

NEW OFFICE BUILDING.

A handsome new brick and stone building at the corner of King and Alakea streets is one of the possibilities of the near future. It will be a building for stores and offices and in the best modern style. Definite plans and arrangements have not yet been made, but the matter is under consideration.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands. All druggists and dealers.

TO FILL YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

Anyone buying a carriage of any sort should get something to comply with their requirements and taste. By sending your order abroad you are liable to get something unsuitable. Schuman's Carriage Repository, on Fort street, keeps on hand a large stock of carriages and wagons, and sells at prices which you cannot beat yourself.

ORGANIZE FOR POLITICS

NEW NATIVE ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED TODAY.

Native Ladies Taking Steps to Present Their Views on the Franchise to the Congressional Commission.

The meeting of natives called by S. K. Kane may develop into a movement of considerable importance. It is proposed to form an entirely new political organization, designed to supersede or in any event to be independent of the other native societies having similar objects. The inception in the movement is S. K. Kane, a leading native lawyer and member of the Council of State. With him are associated Hon. John L. Kaulukou, speaker of the last House of Representatives; J. M. Poepeo of the Hawaiian bar, and fifteen or twenty other native gentlemen of more or less prominence.

Asked to define the purposes of the organization, Mr. Kane said:

"In common with many others in what may be termed the educated class of Hawaiians, I have felt that the time has come to show that some of us at least appreciate the change that has come over Hawaii. The commission is here and ready for business. It is showing every desire to consult the wishes of the natives, and doing everything to make us feel that our interests will be properly looked after. Now is the chance of our lives to be heard. Upon the report of the commission the future of the Hawaiians will largely depend. Hence I have thought that those of us who claim to be leaders among the Hawaiians would be largely to blame if by our neglect the commissioners should leave the islands without thoroughly understanding how the Hawaiians feel.

"After consulting with some of those whose views coincide with mine, it has been decided to organize a new political association, having for its primary object the presentation of the views of the Hawaiian race to the commission in a concise and acceptable form and the ultimate object of advancing the political interests of the Hawaiians as a race under the new conditions.

"The meeting this afternoon is largely preliminary. We shall elect a temporary organization and appoint committees on constitution and by laws. We hope to be in permanent shape early next week and our executive committee will then consider the subjects to be presented to the commission and will be entrusted with their proper preparation. It is too early to give you a list of the topics we shall ask the commission to hear us on, as that has yet to be talked over and decided on after we effect our permanent organization. I can say however that the franchise will be the most important. After that we shall ask the commission to hear us on matters of local interest to our race, laws on the statute books affecting us, etc.

We realize that the time of the commission is limited and for that reason we propose to discuss all these matters first in our own meetings and then through our executive committee to present them to the commission in a concise form and in as brief a time as possible."

A RECEPTION.

Mrs. Dole held a reception yesterday afternoon. A large number of people called, noticeable among them being the ladies of the Congressional party, and a number of strangers recently arrived, besides the usual attendance of citizens. President Dole was present and assisted Mrs. Dole in entertaining those who called.

LACES AND ORGANDIES.

Valenciennes laces, 25c a dozen yards; fine French organdies, 5c a yard, at L. B. Kerr's, Queen street.

FRESH FRUITS

Received by the Alameda and Mariposa: Cherries, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Navel Oranges, Apricots, Apples, Lemons, Limes, Nuts, Celery, Rhubarb, Cauliflower, etc.

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